

COUNTRY

Polish and Soviet Troops in Rumania

TOPIC

Polish and Soviet Troops in Rumania

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EVALUATION

see below

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

prior to

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DATE OBTAINED

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4 September 1951

REFERENCES

PAGES

4

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

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SOURCE

Troops and Military Installations in Stettin.

1. Prior to March 1951, three or four Polish T34 tanks were frequently observed entering the former Grenadier Kaserne in Stettin (O 54/Q 55) through the entrance on ul. Narutowicza. In March 1951, Polish signal troops wearing a lightning insignia embroidered on their left upper sleeves were located in the billets of the former German Army ration supply depot situated west of the former Grenadier Kaserne on the north side of ul. Narutowicza. In the fall of 1950, four prime movers towing guns of about 120 mm with relatively short barrels, shields, barrel brakes in front of the shields and rubber tire disk wheels were frequently observed on runs from ul. Narutowicza to ul. Kilinskiego. (1)
2. According to WOP (Border Guard) troops, in early 1951 the headquarters of the 3d WOP Bn, with jurisdiction over the counties of Stettin, Greifenhagen (O 54/Q 53) and Koenigsberg (O 53/Q 40), was located in the headquarters building situated at the intersection of ul. Piotra Skargi and ul. Moniuski, facing the former street with its southeast side and the latter with its east one. It was the superior headquarters of the WOP units located and doing guard duty in Stettin/Scheune. Also, a WOP command agency was presumably located in the WOP headquarters building on Piotra Skargi. WOP barracks installations adjoined the headquarters building on the southeast and extended as far as ul. Tkacka. More WOP billets, guarded by sentries, were located opposite the headquarters building and on the northwest side of ul. Piotra Skargi and adjoined the military hospital on the south. A group of villas serving as WOP officers' billets was located northeast of the WOP billeting area. All of the information on WOP installations was obtained prior to March 1951.

(2)

Army Ev
LO/B

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3. In October 1950, four T34 tanks, which were part of a Polish tank unit, were observed at a sports event in the former German Pionier Kaserne, located on the north side of ul. Mickiewicza. Polish troops, who were believed to be infantrymen, were billeted in the new barracks installation situated on the north side of the same street. Also, Polish signal troops were observed there. Polish long-barreled guns with shields, which were towed by motor vehicles, were observed in this area. According to Polish officials, Soviet motorized units, the exact location of whose billets was not specified, were also located in this area in October 1950. (U)
4. New Polish infantry barracks were located near the former German Artillerie Kaserne on the north side of ul. Swobody Rataja. The soldiers observed in these installations wore red cap bands. Units of company strength frequently marched from the installations to the target ranges located northwest of the Torun (Turyan) railroad station.
5. Prior to 1 February, the largest Soviet hotel of the post was located at 117 Al. Wojska Polskiego, formerly Falkenwalderstrasse. It was occupied to capacity by 60 to 70 officers, with ranks ranging from lieutenant to captain. The officers were assigned to the headquarters of Colonel Kovenko, (fnu), who relieved his predecessor, Colonel Geyo (source's spelling), (fnu), in late 1948 or early 1949 and resided with his family in a villa located at the intersection of Kreuzenweg and Niebuhrstrasse. In December 1950, about 40 officers, who also belonged to the headquarters of Colonel Kovenko and had moved in the Soviet hotel at 7 ul. P. Waznyńska, formerly Alle-Strasse, prior to 1949, were billeted in a newly-constructed three-story building at 109 Al. Wojska Polskiego, which was originally intended to serve as municipal hospital but was not completed by 1945. No remarkable changes of the personnel living in the Soviet officers' billets were observed between the end of the war and early 1951. All the above mentioned installations were off limits to Polish officers.

Soviet Supply Installation in Gollnow.

6. According to local residents, extensive Soviet supply installations, from which the units stationed in Pomerania were supplied with rations and clothing, were located on an unspecified site in the town of Gollnow (O 54/Q 77). In November 1950 numerous Soviet motor vehicles and guards were observed in Gollnow.

Polish Troops in Podejuch.

7. In the fall of 1950, the Polish barracks installation located between the eastern bank of the Grosse Reglitz River and the Podejuch (O 54/Q 55) railroad station was occupied by engineer troops. The installation consisted of five three- or four-story billets and numerous small buildings. The troops, who graded the bank of the Reglitz River in the fall of 1950, had horse-drawn vehicles. The soldiers wore red service color and caps with a red band and a light-blue piping. The former German Pionier Kaserne, located on the east side of the railroad line, was not used for military purposes. The portion of the installation north of the railroad station was gutted, whereas some buildings of the southern portion had been converted into civilian apartment houses. The Polish billets in Minkenwalde (O 54/Q 55) and Sydowssau (O 54/Q 54) were newly constructed by the Poles.

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Polish Troops in Stargard.

8. In March 1950, the barracks installation and the town of the Stargard (O 54/Q 85) railroad station was occupied by a Polish motorized infantry unit, whose troops were not observed. Officers' billets and the officers' mess adjoined the installation to the south. Neither Soviet troops nor Soviet agencies were observed in the post.

Soviet Troops in Belgard.

9. In March 1951, the barracks installation located in Belgard (O 55/M 43) on the road to Koerlin (O 55/M 33) was occupied by Soviet troops. (4) About 15 T34 tanks frequently left the installation for practice in the direction of Koerlin. Soviet apartments and a hospital, at which Soviet troops were also observed, adjoined the installation to the southeast. Officers' billets, an officers' mess and an IM's mess as well as organizational supply installations including fuel dumps were on the north side of the Koerlin road. According to residents, there were about 5,000 Soviet troops at the post.

Soviet Troops in Neustettin.

10. In December 1950, numerous Soviet officers but only a limited number of IM were observed on the streets of Neustettin (P 54/M 90). According to friends of source, a Soviet headquarters was in the post. The Soviet sector was on the northwestern perimeter of the city near the former German Infanterie Kasernen. (5)

Polish Troops in Koeslin.

11. According to WOP sportsmen, the headquarters of the 8th WOP Bn was located in the Koeslin (O 55/M 45) post in the fall of 1950. Members of this battalion belonged to the Stettin main football team of the WOP in January 1951. No detailed information on the extensive barracks installations located on the eastern perimeter of the city and occupied by Polish troops was furnished by source.

Miscellaneous Posts.

12. According to sports friends from Deutschkrone (P 54/R 85) and Dramburg (P 54/R 37), Polish tank troops were located in these towns. The unit located in Deutschkrone was referred to as a tank regiment.
13. Neither Polish nor Soviet troops were located in the towns of Soldin (O 53/Q 70), Neudamm (O 53/V 68) and Baerwalde (O 53/V 58).

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